

Title of the Invention:**COMPOSITION USEFUL FOR THE OXIDATION DYEING OF HUMAN
KERATINOUS FIBRES****Reference to Prior Applications:**

This application claims priority to U.S. Provisional application 60/392,968, filed July 2, 2002, and to French patent application 0207938, filed June 26, 2002, both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Summary of the Invention:

The invention relates to a composition useful for the oxidation dyeing of human keratinous fibres and in particular hair comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium based on water and at a basic pH, at least one oxidation dye and an alkalizing agent comprising at least one alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal or ammonium metasilicate and at least one alkanolamine. Methods of making and using this composition also make up a part of the invention.

Background of the Invention:

It is known to dye human keratinous fibres and in particular hair with dyeing compositions containing oxidation dyes. Oxidation dyes comprise oxidation dye precursors and couplers.

Oxidation dye precursors, generally called oxidation bases, are colorless or weakly colored compounds which, combined with oxidizing products, can give rise to colored and dye compounds by a process of oxidative condensation. They are in particular ortho- or para-phenylene diamines, ortho- or para-aminophenols, or heterocyclic bases.

The shades obtained with these oxidation bases may be modified by combining the bases with couplers or color modifiers, the couplers being chosen in particular from aromatic meta-diamines, meta-aminophenols, meta-diphenols and certain heterocyclic compounds.

1 The variety of molecules used in oxidation bases and couplers allows a rich
2 palette of colors to be obtained.

3 The oxidation dyeing method comprises applying to the fibres oxidation
4 bases or a mixture of oxidation bases and couplers with an oxidizing agent, most
5 often hydrogen peroxide, allowing them to act, and then rinsing the fibres. The
6 application, which is generally carried out at a basic pH, makes it possible to
7 obtain dyeing and simultaneously lightening of the fibre, which results in practice in
8 the possibility of obtaining a final coloration which is lighter than the original color.
9 In addition, the lightening of the fibre has the advantageous effect of generating a
10 uniform color in the case of grey hair, and in the case of naturally pigmented hair,
11 of making the color stand out, that is to say of making it more visible.

12 The lightening of hair is evaluated by the tone height which characterizes
13 the degree or level of lightening. The notion of "tone" is based on the classification
14 of natural shades, a tone separating each shade from the one immediately
15 following it or preceding it. This definition and the classification of natural shades is
16 well known to hair styling professionals and is published in the book "Sciences des
17 traitements capillaires" [Science of hair treatment] by Charles ZVIAK, 1988, Ed.
18 Masson, pp. 215 and 278.

19 The tone heights range from 1 (black) to 10 (light blonde), one unit
20 corresponding to one tone; the higher the figure, the lighter the shade.

21 The lightening oxidation dyeing technology which has to make it possible to
22 obtain sufficient lightening of the fibre and a covering of hair which is 100% white
23 has up until now involved using either aqueous ammonia, or monoethanolamine,
24 or a mixture of monoethanolamine and aqueous ammonia, as alkalinizing agent.

25 However, as everyone knows, aqueous ammonia has the major
26 disadvantage of releasing an unpleasant odor during application of the dye.

27 Monoethanolamine, if used in high concentrations, sometimes causes
28 irritations of the scalp in the form of pricklings.

29 Now, after major research studies carried out on the subject, the inventors
30 have discovered that it is possible to reduce the unpleasant odor and the risks of
31 scalp irritation of the dyes while obtaining the desired lightening level and intense
32 colorations in varied shades, using, as alkalinizing agent, a mixture of at least one
33 alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal or ammonium metasilicate and at least one
34 alkanolamine.

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

A first preferred embodiment of the invention is therefore a composition useful for the oxidation dyeing of human keratinous fibres and more particularly hair, comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium comprising water and having a basic pH, at least one oxidation dye and an alkalinizing agent, wherein the alkalinizing agent is a combination of at least one metasilicate selected from the group consisting of the group consisting of alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal or ammonium metasilicates and at least one alkanolamine.

The dyeing composition in accordance with the invention makes it possible to formulate less odorous and less irritating products and to reduce in particular the amount of alkanolamine conventionally used while the dyeing properties are perfectly maintained.

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is a method for the oxidation dyeing of human keratinous fibres and more particularly hair using the invention composition.

Another preferred embodiment of the invention is a ready-to-use composition for the oxidation dyeing of human keratinous fibres, and more particularly hair comprising the mixture of a composition described above and an oxidizing composition.

The expression "ready-to-use composition" is understood to mean, for the purposes of the invention, a composition intended to be applied as it is to keratinous fibres, that is to say that it can be stored as it is before use or can result from mixing two compositions immediately before use.

Alkalinizing agent

The combination according to the invention of at least one alkali metal or alkaline-earth metal or ammonium metasilicate and at least one alkanolamine used as alkalinizing agent makes it possible to adjust the pH of the dyeing composition of the present invention from 7.2 to 13, and preferably from 8.5 to 11.5.

According to the present invention, the combination preferably comprises:

- 1 - from 0.1 to 6% by weight approximately of one or more
2 metasilicates, preferably from 0.5 to 5%, and more particularly from 1
3 to 3%, and,
4 - from 0.1 to 8% by weight approximately of one or more
5 alkanolamines, preferably from 0.5 to 6%, and still more particularly
6 from 1 to 5.5%,
7 relative to the total weight of the composition.

8 The metasilicates useful herein include those selected from the group
9 consisting of sodium, potassium or ammonium metasilicates. Preferably, sodium
10 metasilicate is used (sodium metasilicate $[\text{Na}_2\text{SiO}_3]$ is an anhydrous compound,
11 but it can also exist in its hydrated forms with 5 or 9 molecules of water).

12 The alkanolamines useful herein include those selected from the group
13 consisting of monoethanolamine, triethanolamine, monoisopropanolamine,
14 diisopropanolamine, N-dimethylaminoethanolamine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol,
15 triisopropanolamine, 2-amino-2-methyl-1,3-propanediol, 3-amino-1,2-propanediol,
16 3-dimethylamino-1,2-propanediol and trishydroxymethylaminomethane.
17 Preferably, monoethanolamine is used.

18 The weight ratio anhydrous metasilicate / alkanolamine is advantageously
19 comprised between 0.01 and 100, more particularly between 0.1 and 10,
20 preferably between 0.2 and 2., including stated endpoints.

21

22

23 Medium

24 The cosmetically acceptable medium useful for dyeing in accordance with
25 the invention comprises water and, optionally, at least one organic solvent.
26 Typically the organic solvent is present for solubilizing compounds which might not
27 be sufficiently soluble in water. Useful organic solvents include, for example, C_1 - C_4
28 alkanols, such as ethanol and isopropanol; glycerol; polyols and polyol ethers such
29 as propylene glycol, monomethyl ether of propylene glycol, monoethyl ether and
30 monomethyl ether of diethylene glycol, and aromatic alcohols such as benzyl
31 alcohol or phenoxyethanol, analogous products and mixtures thereof.

32 The solvent(s) may be present in proportions preferably ranging from 1 to
33 40% by weight approximately relative to the total weight of the dyeing composition,
34 and still more preferably from 5 to 30% by weight approximately.

Oxidation dyes

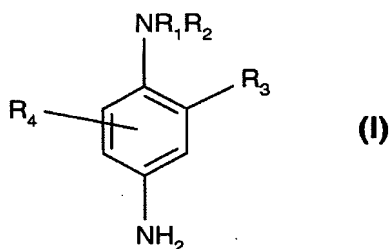
The oxidation dyes useful herein include those selected from the group consisting of oxidation bases and/or couplers.

Preferably, the compositions according to the invention contain at least one oxidation base.

The oxidation bases useful herein may be selected from the group consisting of those conventionally known in oxidation dyeing, and among which there may be mentioned in particular ortho- and para-phenylenediamines, double bases, ortho- and para-aminophenols, the following heterocyclic bases and their addition salts with an acid.

There may be mentioned in particular:

- (I) the para-phenylenediamines of the following formula (I) and their addition salts with an acid:



in which:

R_1 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, a monohydroxy(C_1 - C_4 alkyl) radical, a polyhydroxy(C_2 - C_4 alkyl) radical, a (C_1 - C_4)alkoxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical substituted with a nitrogen-containing group, a phenyl radical or a 4'-aminophenyl radical;

R_2 represents a hydrogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, a monohydroxy(C_1 - C_4 alkyl) radical, a polyhydroxy(C_2 - C_4 alkyl) radical, a (C_1 - C_4)alkoxy(C_1 - C_4)alkyl radical or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical substituted with a nitrogen-containing group;

R_1 and R_2 may also form with the nitrogen atom carrying them a 5- or 6-membered nitrogen-containing heterocycle optionally substituted with one or more alkyl, hydroxyl or ureido groups;

1 R₃ represents a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom such as a chlorine atom, a C₁-C₄
 2 alkyl radical, a sulpho radical, a carboxyl radical, a monohydroxy(C₁-C₄ alkyl)
 3 radical, a hydroxy(C₁-C₄ alkoxy) radical, an acetylamino(C₁-C₄ alkoxy) radical,
 4 a mesylamino(C₁-C₄ alkoxy) radical or a carbamoylamino(C₁-C₄ alkoxy)
 5 radical;

6 R₄ represents a hydrogen or halogen atom or a C₁-C₄ alkyl radical.

7 Among the nitrogen-containing groups of formula (I) above, there may be
 8 mentioned in particular the amino, mono(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, (C₁-C₄)dialkylamino,
 9 (C₁-C₄)trialkylamino, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, imidazolinium and
 10 ammonium radicals.

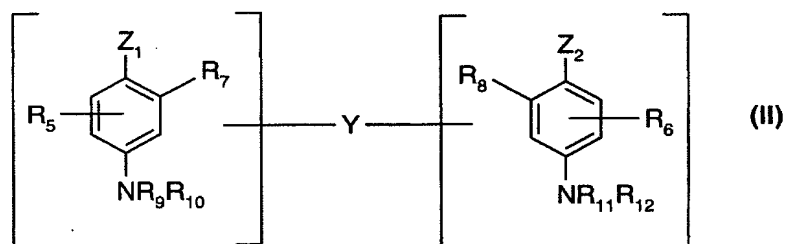
11 Among the para-phenylenediamines of formula (I) above, there may be
 12 mentioned more particularly para-phenylenediamine, para-tolylenediamine,
 13 2-chloro-para-phenylenediamine, 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 14 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylene diamine, 2,6-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 15 2,5-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 16 N,N-diethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-dipropyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 17 4-amino-N,N-diethyl-3-methylaniline, N,N-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-para-
 18 phenylenediamine, 4-N,N-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylaniline, 4-N,N-bis(β-
 19 hydroxyethyl)amino-2-chloroaniline, 2-β-hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 20 2-fluoro-para-phenylenediamine, 2-isopropyl-para-phenylenediamine, N-(β-
 21 hydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-hydroxymethyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 22 N,N-dimethyl-3-methyl-para-phenylenediamine, N,N-(ethyl-β-hydroxyethyl)-para-
 23 phenylenediamine, N-(β,γ-dihydroxypropyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-(4'-amino-
 24 phenyl)-para-phenylenediamine, N-phenyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2-β-
 25 hydroxyethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2-β-acetylaminoethyloxy-para-
 26 phenylenediamine, N-(β-methoxyethyl)-para-phenylenediamine, 2-methyl-1-N-β-
 27 hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, N-(4-aminophenyl)-3-hydroxy-pyrrolidine,
 28 and their addition salts with an acid.

29 Among the para-phenylenediamines of formula (I) above, there are most
 30 particularly preferred para-phenylenediamine, para-tolylenediamine, 2-isopropyl-
 31 para-phenylenediamine, 2-β-hydroxyethyl-para-phenylenediamine, 2-β-
 32 hydroxyethyloxy-para-phenylenediamine, 2,6-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine,
 33 2,6-diethyl-para-phenylene-diamine, 2,3-dimethyl-para-phenylenediamine,

1 N,N-bis(β -hydroxyethyl)-para-phenylene-diamine, 2-chloro-para-
 2 phenylenediamine, and their addition salts with an acid.

3 - (II) According to the invention, "double bases" is understood to
 4 mean the compounds containing at least two aromatic rings on which amino
 5 and/or hydroxyl groups are carried.

6 Among the double bases which can be used as oxidation bases in the
 7 dyeing compositions in accordance with the invention, there may be mentioned in
 8 particular the compounds corresponding to the following formula (II), and their
 9 addition salts with an acid:



13 in which:

- 14 - Z_1 and Z_2 , which are identical or different, represent a hydroxyl or $-NH_2$ radical
 15 which may be substituted with a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical or with a linking arm Y;
 16 - the linking arm Y represents a linear or branched alkylene chain comprising
 17 from 1 to 14 carbon atoms, which may be interrupted by or which may end with
 18 one or more nitrogen-containing groups and/or one or more heteroatoms such as
 19 oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms, and optionally substituted with one or more
 20 hydroxyl or C_1 - C_6 alkoxy radicals;
 21 - R_5 and R_6 represent a hydrogen or halogen atom, a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical, a
 22 monohydroxy(C_1 - C_4 alkyl) radical, a polyhydroxy(C_2 - C_4 alkyl) radical, an
 23 amino(C_1 - C_4 alkyl) radical or a linking arm Y;
 24 - R_7 , R_8 , R_9 , R_{10} , R_{11} and R_{12} , which are identical or different, represent a
 25 hydrogen atom, a linking arm Y or a C_1 - C_4 alkyl radical;
 26 it being understood that the compounds of formula (II) contain only one linking arm
 27 Y per molecule.

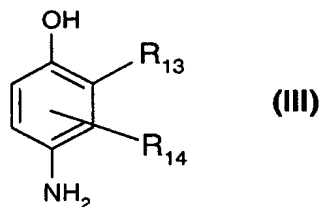
28 Among the nitrogen-containing groups of formula (II) above, there may be
 29 mentioned in particular the amino, mono(C_1 - C_4)alkylamino, (C_1 - C_4)dialkylamino,

(C₁-C₄)trialkylamino, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino, imidazolinium and ammonium radicals.

Among the double bases of formulae (II) above, there may be mentioned more particularly N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol, N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)ethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4-aminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(4-methylaminophenyl)tetramethylenediamine, N,N'-bis(ethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-amino-3'-methylphenyl)ethylenediamine, 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,5-dioxaoctane, and their addition salts with an acid.

Among these double bases of formula (II), N,N'-bis(β-hydroxyethyl)-N,N'-bis(4'-aminophenyl)-1,3-diaminopropanol, 1,8-bis(2,5-diaminophenoxy)-3,5-dioxaoctane or one of their addition salts with an acid are particularly preferred.

- (III) The para-aminophenols corresponding to the following formula (III), and their addition salts with an acid:



in which:

- R₁₃ represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom such as fluorine, a C₁-C₄ alkyl, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄ alkyl), (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl, amino(C₁-C₄ alkyl) or hydroxy(C₁-C₄)alkylamino(C₁-C₄ alkyl) radical,

- R₁₄ represents a hydrogen atom, or a halogen atom such as fluorine, a C₁-C₄ alkyl, monohydroxy(C₁-C₄ alkyl), polyhydroxy(C₂-C₄ alkyl), amino(C₁-C₄ alkyl), cyano(C₁-C₄ alkyl) or (C₁-C₄)alkoxy(C₁-C₄)alkyl radical.

Among the para-aminophenols of formula (III) above, there may be mentioned more particularly para-aminophenol, 4-amino-3-methylphenol, 4-amino-3-fluorophenol, 4-amino-3-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methylphenol, 4-amino-2-hydroxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-methoxymethylphenol, 4-amino-2-

1 aminomethylphenol, 4-amino-2-(β -hydroxyethylaminomethyl)phenol, and their
2 addition salts with an acid.

3 - (IV) The ortho-aminophenols which can be used as oxidation bases in the
4 context of the present invention are chosen in particular from 2-aminophenol, 2-
5 amino-1-hydroxy-5-methylbenzene, 2-amino-1-hydroxy-6-methylbenzene, 5-
6 acetamido-2-amino-phenol, and their addition salts with an acid.

7 - (V) Among the heterocyclic bases which can be used as oxidation bases in
8 the dyeing compositions in accordance with the invention, there may be mentioned
9 more particularly pyridine derivatives, pyrimidine derivatives, pyrazole derivatives,
10 and their addition salts with an acid.

11 Among the pyridine derivatives, there may be mentioned more particularly
12 the compounds described, for example, in Patents GB 1,026,978 and
13 GB 1,153,196, such as 2,5-diaminopyridine, 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)amino-3-
14 aminopyridine, 2,3-diamino-6-methoxy-pyridine, 2-(β -methoxyethyl)amino-3-
15 amino-6-methoxypyridine, 3,4-diaminopyridine, and their addition salts with an
16 acid.

17 Among the pyrimidine derivatives, there may be mentioned more
18 particularly the compounds described, for example, in Patents DE 2 359 399;
19 JP 88-169 571; JP 91-10659 or Patent Application WO 96/15765, such as 2,4,5,6-
20 tetraaminopyrimidine, 4-hydroxy-2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine, 2-hydroxy-4,5,6-
21 triaminopyrimidine, 2,4-dihydroxy-5,6-diaminopyrimidine, 2,5,6-triaminopyrimidine,
22 and the pyrazolopyrimidine derivatives such as those mentioned in Patent
23 Application FR-A-2 750 048 and among which there may be mentioned
24 pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine; 2,5-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-
25 diamine; pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,5-diamine; 2,7-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-
26 a]pyrimidine-3,5-diamine; 3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-ol; 3-amino-
27 pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-5-ol; 2-(3-aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-
28 yl-amino)ethanol, 2-(7-amino-pyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl-amino)ethanol, 2-[(3-
29 aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-yl)-(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]ethanol, 2-[(7-
30 aminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-3-yl)-(2-hydroxy-ethyl)amino]ethanol,
31 5,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine, 2,6-dimethylpyrazolo[1,5-
32 a]pyrimidine-3,7-diamine, 2,5,N7,N7-tetramethylpyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine-
33 3,7-diamine, 3-amino-5-methyl-7-imidazolylpropylaminopyrazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidine,

1 their addition salts and their tautomeric forms, when a tautomeric equilibrium
2 exists and their addition salts with an acid.

3 Among the pyrazole derivatives, there may be mentioned more particularly
4 the compounds described in Patents DE 3 843 892, DE 4 133 957 and Patent
5 Applications WO 94/08969, WO 94/08970, FR-A-2 733 749 and DE 195 43 988
6 such as 4,5-diamino-1-methylpyrazole, 3,4-diaminopyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(4'-
7 chlorobenzyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-
8 phenylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-methyl-3-phenylpyrazole, 4-amino-1,3-dimethyl-
9 5-hydrazinopyrazole, 1-benzyl-4,5-diamino-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-tert-
10 butyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-tert-butyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-
11 1-(β -hydroxyethyl)-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-(β -hydroxyethyl)pyrazole,
12 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-
13 3-(4'-methoxyphenyl)pyrazole, 4,5-diamino-1-ethyl-3-hydroxymethylpyrazole,
14 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-1-methylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-hydroxymethyl-
15 1-isopropylpyrazole, 4,5-diamino-3-methyl-1-isopropylpyrazole, 4-amino-5-(2'-
16 aminoethyl)amino-1,3-dimethylpyrazole, 3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 1-methyl-
17 3,4,5-triaminopyrazole, 3,5-diamino-1-methyl-4-methylaminopyrazole,
18 3,5-diamino-4-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino-1-methylpyrazole, and their addition salts
19 with an acid.

20 According to the present invention, the oxidation bases preferably represent
21 from 0.0005 to 12% by weight approximately of the total weight of the composition,
22 and still more preferably from 0.005 to 8% by weight approximately of this weight.

23 The couplers which can be used in the dyeing composition according to the
24 invention include those conventionally used in oxidation dyeing compositions, that
25 is to say meta-aminophenols, meta-phenylenediamines, meta-diphenols,
26 naphthols and heterocyclic couplers such as, for example, indole derivatives,
27 indoline derivatives, sesamol and its derivatives, pyridine derivatives,
28 pyrazolotriazole derivatives, pyrazolones, indazoles, benzimidazoles,
29 benzothiazoles, benzoxazoles, 1,3-benzodioxoles, quinolines and their addition
30 salts with an acid.

31 These couplers are more particularly selected from the group consisting of
32 2,4-diamino-1-(β -hydroxyethyloxy)benzene, 2-methyl-5-aminophenol, 5-N-(β -
33 hydroxyethyl)amino-2-methylphenol, 3-aminophenol, 2-chloro-3-amino-

1 6-methylphenol, 1,3-dihydroxy-benzene, 1,3-dihydroxy-2-methylbenzene,
 2 4-chloro-1,3-dihydroxybenzene, 2-amino-4-(β -hydroxyethylamino)-1-
 3 methoxybenzene, 1,3-diaminobenzene, 1,3-bis(2,4-diamino-phenoxy)propane,
 4 sesamol, 1-amino-2-methoxy-4,5-methylenedioxybenzene, α -naphthol,
 5 6-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxyindole, 4-hydroxy-N-methylindole, 6-hydroxyindoline,
 6 2,6-dihydroxy-4-methylpyridine, 1-H-3-methylpyrazol-5-one, 1-phenyl-3-
 7 methylpyrazol-5-one, 2-amino-3-hydroxypyridine, 3,6-dimethylpyrazolo[3,2-c]-
 8 1,2,4-triazole, 2,6-dimethyl-pyrazolo[1,5-b]-1,2,4-triazole and their addition salts
 9 with an acid.

10 When they are present, these couplers preferably represent from 0.0001 to
 11 10% by weight approximately of the total weight of the composition, and still more
 12 preferably from 0.005 to 5% by weight approximately.

13 In general, the addition salts with an acid of the oxidation bases and
 14 couplers are chosen in particular from the hydrochlorides, hydrobromides,
 15 sulphates, tartrates, lactates and acetates.

16 The composition according to the invention may also contain, in addition to
 17 the oxidation dyes defined above, direct dyes for enriching the shades with glints.
 18 These direct dyes may then be chosen in particular from neutral, cationic or
 19 anionic nitro, azo or anthraquinone dyes in the proportion by weight of about 0.001
 20 to 20%, and preferably 0.01 to 10% of the total weight of the composition.

22 Adjuvants

23 The dyeing composition in accordance with the invention may also contain
 24 various adjuvants including as those which are conventionally used in hair dyeing
 25 compositions. Included are anionic, cationic, nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic
 26 surfactants or mixtures thereof, fatty alcohols, fatty acids, anionic, cationic,
 27 nonionic, amphoteric or zwitterionic polymers or mixtures thereof, inorganic or
 28 organic thickening agents or thickening polymers such as, for example, nonionic
 29 guar gums, associative polymers containing at least one hydrophilic unit and at
 30 least one fatty chain and of a nonionic, anionic, cationic or amphoteric nature,
 31 antioxidants or reducing agents, penetrating agents, sequestering agents such as
 32 EDTA and etidronic acid, UV-screening agents, waxes, perfumes, buffers,
 33 dispersing agents, conditioning agents such as, for example, modified or

1 unmodified, volatile or nonvolatile silicones, film-forming agents, pearlescent
2 agents, preservatives, ceramides, pseudoceramides, vegetable, mineral or
3 synthetic oils, vitamins or provitamins such as panthenol, opacifiers, and the like.

4 Preferably, the dyeing composition of the invention comprises at least one
5 cationic polymer in the proportion of about 0.05 to 10% by weight, and at least one
6 surfactant, which is preferably nonionic, in the proportion of 0.1 to 20% by weight,
7 relative to the total weight of the composition.

8 Preferably, it also contains at least one thickening polymer preferably
9 selected from the group consisting of associative polymers in the proportion of
10 about 0.05 to 10% by weight relative to the total weight of the composition.

11 The reducing agents or antioxidants may be chosen in particular from
12 sodium sulphite, thioglycolic acid and thiolactic acid and their salts of ammonium,
13 sodium bisulphite, dehydroascorbic acid, hydroquinone, 2-methylhydroquinone,
14 tert-butylhydroquinone, homogentisic acid, and they are then generally present in
15 quantities ranging from about 0.05 to 3% by weight relative to the total weight of
16 the composition.

17 The dyeing composition of the invention may also comprise aqueous
18 ammonia. More particularly, the amount of aqueous ammonia in the dyeing
19 composition is of at most 2 % by weight (aqueous solution of gaseous ammonia at
20 20 % by weight) relative to the total weight of the composition.

21 Of course, persons skilled in the art will be careful to choose this or these
22 possible additional compounds such that the advantageous properties intrinsically
23 attached to the dyeing composition in accordance with the invention are not, or not
24 substantially, impaired by the addition(s) envisaged.

25 The dyeing method according to the invention preferably comprises the
26 following steps: at the time of use, a dyeing composition as described above and
27 therefore comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium based on water and at
28 a basic pH ranging from 7.2 to 13, at least one oxidation dye and a combination of
29 metasilicate(s) and alkanolamine(s) according to the invention, is mixed with an
30 oxidizing composition, the mixture obtained is then applied to the keratinous fibres,
31 it is allowed to act for, for example, 3 to 50 minutes approximately, preferably 5 to
32 30 minutes approximately, after which the keratinous fibres are rinsed, washed
33 with shampoo, rinsed again and dried.

The dyeing composition, before mixing with the oxidant, may be in various forms, such as a liquid, cream or gel form, optionally pressurized or in any other form appropriate for carrying out, after mixing, a dyeing of human keratinous fibres and in particular hair.

Oxidant

In the oxidizing composition, the oxidizing agent is preferably selected from the group consisting of hydrogen peroxide and compounds capable of releasing hydrogen peroxide in situ, oxidoreduction enzymes such as laccases, peroxidases and oxidoreductases containing 2 electrons (such as uricase), where appropriate in the presence of their respective donor or cofactor.

The use of hydrogen peroxide is particularly preferred. This oxidizing agent advantageously consists of a solution of hydrogen peroxide whose titre may vary, more particularly, from about 1 to 40 volumes, and still more preferably from about 5 to 40.

According to a particular embodiment of the invention, the weight ratio dyeing composition / oxidizing composition is comprised between 2/1 and 1/6, preferably between 1/1 and 1/3.

The examples which follow are intended to illustrate the invention without, however, exhibiting a limiting character.

EXAMPLES 1 - 3

The following dyeing compositions were prepared:

(amounts expressed in grams of **active substance**)

	Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
Para-phenylenediamine	0.24	0.24	0.24
Para-aminophenol	0.44	0.44	0.44
2-aminophenol	0.028	0.028	0.028
1,3-dihydroxybenzene	0.192	0.192	0.192
3-aminophenol	0.019	0.019	0.019
5-N-(β -hydroxyethyl)amino- 2-methylphenol	0.021	0.021	0.021

1,3-dihydroxy-2-methylbenzene	0.055	0.055	0.055
Anhydrous sodium metasilicate	2	2	2
Monoethanolamine	5.45	5.45	5.45
Reducing agent, antioxidant, sequestrant, perfume	q.s.	q.s.	q.s.
Propylene glycol.....	10	10	10
Anionic polymer: crosslinked polyacrylic acid	0.4	0.4	0.4
Amphoteric polymer: Polyquaternium 22 (C.T.F.A. name) Merquat 280 sold by the company ONDEO.....	1.5	1.5	
Cationic polymer: Polyquaternium 6 (C.T.F.A name) Merquat 100 sold by the company ONDEO.....			2.8
Cationic polymer: Hexadimethrine Chloride (C.T.F.A. name) Mexomer PO sold by the company CHIMEX.....	3	3	
Anionic surfactant: powdered sodium lauryl sulphate	3		
Nonionic surfactant: oxyethylenated lauryl alcohol containing 12 mol of ethylene oxide		7.5	7.5
Nonionic surfactant: oxyethylenated oleocetyl alcohol containing 30 mol of ethylene oxide		4	4
Nonionic surfactant: oxyethylenated decyl alcohol containing 3 mol of ethylene oxide	10	10	10
Nonionic surfactant: oxyethylenated decyl alcohol containing 5 mol of ethylene oxide	8		
Lauric acid	2.5	2.5	2.5
Cetylstearyl alcohol 50/50	11.5	11.5	11.5

Pearlescent agent: hydrophobic pyrogenic silica	1.2	1.2	1.2
Pearlescent agent: glyceryl monostearate	2	2	2
Demineralized water.....qs	100	100	100

At the time of use, each dyeing composition described above is mixed weight for weight with a solution of hydrogen peroxide at 20 volumes (6% by weight).

The mixtures thus prepared were applied for 30 minutes to locks of natural or permanently waved grey hair which is 90% white. The locks were then rinsed, washed with a standard shampoo, rinsed again and then dried.

It was observed that these mixtures were a lot less odorous than those of the prior art with satisfactory application qualities.

The hair was dyed in a golden blonde shade for each of Examples 1 to 3.

Compared with prior art compositions which are identical except that they do not contain sodium metasilicate and have a much higher content of monoethanolamine (of the order of 10 % by weight of the dyeing composition), the dyeing performances of compositions 1 to 3 were preserved.

As used herein, the term "approximately" preferably means +/- 10%. The phrase "between X and Y" includes X and Y.

The above description of the invention sets forth the manner and process of making and using it such that it enables any person skilled in this art to make and use the same, specifically including the making and using of the following preferred embodiments and those set out in the claims, all of which make up a part of this description:

-a composition for the oxidation dyeing of human keratinous fibres and more particularly hair, comprising, in a cosmetically acceptable medium based on water and at a basic pH, at least one oxidation dye and an alkalinizing agent, wherein the alkalinizing agent is a combination of at least one metasilicate selected from the group consisting of the group consisting of alkali metal, alkaline-earth metal or ammonium metasilicates and at least one alkanolamine, and

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-a method for dyeing human keratinous fibres and in particular hair, wherein, at the time of use, an invention dyeing composition as described herein is mixed with an oxidizing composition, in that the mixture obtained is applied to the fibres, it is allowed to act for 3 to 50 minutes, preferably 5 to 30 minutes, after which the fibres are rinsed, washed with shampoo, rinsed again and dried, the oxidizing composition comprising hydrogen peroxide or a compound capable of releasing hydrogen peroxide in situ, or an oxidoreduction enzyme.

All references, documents, brochures, texts, articles, patents, applications, etc. mentioned above are incorporated herein by reference. Where a numerical limit or range is stated, all values and subranges within these stated ranges or limits are expressly included as if specifically written out.